BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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Everything connected with the PROGRESS establishment in the Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

JULY, AUGUST, SEPT., OCT., NOV., DEC.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 8.—Nothing of importance was transacted in the Senate in open session. That body went into secret session at an early hour.

In the House the bill to repeal all exemptions was taken up and discussed during all the morning hour. Several motions to postpone and to recommit were made and various amendments proposed, but the hour for special order arrived before any important action was taken, and the House went into secret session. The discussion developed the fact that a strong opposition exists to the passing of so sweeping a bill, and it is believed it will be greatly modified before finally acted on.

The arguments of several members this morning against placing such power in the hands of one or two men, as to say who shall or shall not be exempt, were peculiarly earnest and impressive.

After the secret session was over a bill was presented and referred to prohibit volunteer aids on the General's staffs of men liable to conscription.

Gen. Morgan's Arrival in Richmond—His Reception, &c.

RICHMOND, Jan. 8.—Gen Morgan, lady and staff arrived here last night about 11, from Danville, and were received at the depot by a Committee of the City Council and escorted to the Ballard House, where a number of distinguished officers and civilans awaited their arrival. He was conducted to the reception room where he received the warm greetings of old friends and new acquaintances. This forenoon Gen. Morgan, accompanied by the Mayor, was escorted by a battalion of infantry to the City Hall, in front of which an immense crowd had assembled, and at noon Gen. Morgan was introduced to the concourse by the Mayor. He came forward, amid prolonged cheers and said:

Fellow citizens: I thank you for this reception, and hope that my future career will prove that I am not unworthy the honor you have done me. Again I thank you for this manifestation of your kindness."

Brief speeches were made by Gens. A. P. Hill, J. E. B. Stuart, Branch, Judge Moore, Gov. Hawes of Ky., Ex-Governor Letcher and others.

Gen. Morgan was then escorted back to the Ballard House, where he received numerous calls. He is in fine spirits and excellent health.

More Yankees Captured

RICHMOND, Jan. 8.—A telegram from Gen. Lee announces the capture, in Hardy county, of one hundred and twenty-five cattle, one hundred and twenty-five mules and two hundred prisoners. The dispatch does not state who was in command of the forces making the capture.

From Lee's Army—Snow, &c.

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 8.—Snow fell to the depth of four inches last night. Weather milder to-day and snow disappearing. Blankets and overcoats needed for soldiers. No military movement of any kind.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8.—No news. No firing today. The Yankees are busy repairing the damages to their batteries caused by the storm. No change in fleet.

We had a call from Mr. P. J. Sinclair, Editor of the *Carolinian*, Fayetteville, yesterday. The *Carolinian* was discontinued soon after the commencement of the war but we are glad to learn that a telegraph line is now being constructed to Fayetteville and that the paper is to be resumed. We wish our friend success.

The Richmond *Sentinel* opposes the conscription of Marylanders or other foreigners, but approves a general conscription of all able-bodied citizens of the Confederacy, so the bill is not too "sweeping."

WASHING THE HAIR.—The beauty and permanency of the hair are best promoted by the strictest cleanliness. Some writers strongly disapprove of often wetting the hair and muster up we know not how many evil consequences as likely to follow the practice. This, however, is a ridiculous prejudice; impossible injury, but on the contrary much good will result from frequent ablution of the head. It is even a mistaken idea into which many have fallen, that there is danger of catching cold from this practice, unless the greatest care be observed to prevent exposure subsequently to the open air. No such fear need be entertained, especially when the practice of washing the hair has been commenced and constantly observed from early life.

M. Arago, in his late voyage around the world, remarks that the South Sea Islanders, who have fine, long hair, with a beautiful silky gloss, promote its beauty by frequently washing it.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1864. NO. 51.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

Northern papers to the 31st have been received. We make the following summary:

The situation article in the *Herald* of the 31st ult. says:

There is no news from the army of the Potomac, or from our forces before Charleston.

The latest news from Western Virginia is dated yesteday. Gen. Kelly had received information that Gen. Early, with 9,000 rebels, is between New Market and Mount Jackson. Gen. Rosser has also 700 troops, and Gen. Imbodeh 1,500 men. Great dissatisfaction is said to exist among the rebels. Deserters declare that if the President's (Lincoln's) message could be distributed freely among the rebel troops, thousands would at once enter our lines(!) They say the proclamation is kept from the men, although the officers have received it.

Gen. Sullivan's column has returned to Harper's Ferry with 100 prisoners and as many horses. Gen. Kelly states that in all he has captured over 400 prisoners and a large amount of property.

Gen. Thomas despatches from Chattanooga on Wednesday, that a rebel force, under Gen. Wheeler, had captured one of our trains, on the 26th, (bound for Knoxville,) at Charleston, on the south bank of the Hiawassee; but Col. Long pursued the enemy and defeated him, capturing 120 prisoners, (but not recovering the train.)

In relation to the exchange of prisoners, the *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent gives the following as the sentiments of Beast Butler on the "new state of affairs:"

"The General thinks there is but one way to meet this new state of things, and that is by the sternest retaliation. He sneered at the threat held out in Jeff Davis' message against himself and his officers, and declared that if the hair on the head of one of his officers or soldiers should be injured, except in just warfare, the day that it is done shall be a day of sorrow and mourning for all men included in the so-called "Confederate States of America." He pronounced the interruption of the exchange on Sunday by the Richmond Cabinet a fetch. He now thinks that our Government, having exhausted every form of appeal to the rebel Government for the exchange of prisoners they cannot save from starvation, there is nothing left to the United States but to authorize that a sufficient number of rebel officers be placed under such keeping, and be put upon such diet as shall, in all respects, correspond to the treatment, as to food and clothing that our wretched men receive in the stench-houses of the rebel capital." o o o The truth is, the rebels now see clearly that should the exchange be carried out, as verbally agreed upon by Mr. Ould and Gen. Butler, we would in less than two weeks have all our men out of rebel hands, and still hold a surplus of about 25,000 rebel soldiers, and 1,500 rebel officers. That is the hitch and the rub.

THE "TIMES" ON SENATOR BROWN, OF MISSISSIPPI.

The *Times* of the 1st inst., contains a long editorial on the recent speech of Senator Brown, of Mississippi, in the Confederate States Senate. It also publishes his remarks. In its editorial, it says, in speaking of the speech, "it is one of the most remarkable attempts on record to embody despair in legislation." Of the proposition to convert the Confederacy into one grand military camp, it remarks: "If this be the only way in which the Confederacy can be saved, then there is nothing more certain than that its doom is sealed and its destruction certain. There is no maxim of government better settled than that the force and capacity for endurance of a country in war depends not so much on the number of men it can put into the army, as on the extent to which it can leave civilians free and undisturbed in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations."

LINCOLN'S AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The *Times* of the 1st inst., in speaking of this proclamation, says:

The amnesty proclamation will soon be presented to the rebel prisoners now in our possession. We now hold over 40,000 of all grades. Of this number, 30 per cent., it is estimated, will avail themselves of this opportunity to escape from confinement and the thraldom of Jeff. Davis.

REMOVAL OF NEW YORK POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Governor Seymour, of New York, has removed the Metroplitan Police Commissioners, on the ground that the report lately made to him by the Commissioners about the July riots is "sectarian and partizan, and shows that the Commissioners have departed from the impartial and dispassionate position of public officers, and lost their usefulness."

DRAFT POSTPONED.

A despatch from Washington announces that the draft has been postponed until the 15th of January.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new Northern draft has been postponed until the 15th of January.

The number of emigrants who arrived in New York during the last week was 2,620, swelling the number for the year 1863, to 155,223, against 76,306 for 1862.

The *Herald* advocates the election of Grant to the next Presidency of the United States.

On the morning of the 30th of December E. C. Claybrook, of the 7th Virginia Cavalry, was granted an audience with Lincoln, for the purpose of making an important secret communication.

FEMALE COSTUMES—PAST AND PRESENT.

We do not seem likely ever to come to any basis of agreement as to the ridiculous in manners and costume. It would appear to be the fate of the human race that its little clans shall always seem grotesque and ludicrous to each other. If Japanese or Siamese or any Annamite embassadors should visit this end of Europe five hundred years hence, they will furnish just as much food for laughter and, but for Oriental gravity, may find just as much cause to laugh, as at this day. Nay, it seems to be the doom of this generation that the one which succeeds it shall think its ways, and more especially its habits, utterly ludicrous and absurd. What sight on earth is more droll and preposterous than the plates in a book of fashions of twenty-five, nay, fifteen, nay, ten years ago? Look at the coats which human beings were induced to wear then—the boots, the hats, the neckties. Can it be that rational creatures, nay, that we ourselves, did really consent to make such guys of ourselves; and is it possible that any two men thus bedizened could have met without mutual laughter?

As for the female costume of earlier days, it utterly defies description. Observe in any old book-shop an engraving of some great actress as she appeared in the character of Belvidera or Monimia, with a waist immediately under her arms, the body of a dress represented by a mere zone or bandage drawn tightly across, and the skirt a long, close, lanky garment like a bathing gown, or the popular costume of a ghost, and marvel how any human eyes could ever have moistened to the sound of pathos issuing from the lips of such a fright! Or to come a great deal later down, let any one just glance at the engravings in the early issues of Dickens' works. Kate Nickleby used to be a favorite of ours once, and we thought her a charming creature. We glanced at her the other day as she appears in an old volume of "Nicholas Nickleby," and we felt ashamed ever to have acknowledged one twinge of sentiment towards such a dowdy. Her vast coal-scuttle bonnet, protruding a foot and a half from her forehead, like the Druse woman's horn—oddly uglier by far—is such as Mrs. Gamp, of 1863, would be ashamed to put on even for a midnight visit. Her dress, perked out behind by some mysterious agency, falls after this one protrusion straight down in the shape of a sentry box.

Now could we of to-day feel anything but contempt for such a costume—we whose refined eyes are delighted by the charming and rational spoon bonnet, with its *bocage* of evergreens and roses; whose civilized and enlightened taste is gratified by the sight of the majestic crinoline so admirably adapted to the human figure, so sylph-like, so convenient to the wearer and all around, so secure against dangerous accident, so natural and beautiful in its undulations, so marvelously contrived to satisfy at grace, delicacy and comfort? Yet, exquisite as these costumes seem to us, and deeply as we regret that Phidias never had an opportunity of immortalizing in marble the outlines of a crinolined female, we cannot disguise from ourselves the melancholy fact that an irreverent generation yet to come will mock at the costume of to-day as we do at that of yesterday. All men, and still more, all women, think all men and all women ridiculous but themselves. The Parisians need not satirize themselves through the mouth of an Oriental ambassador. Their sons and daughters will hereafter laugh, quite simply and naturally, over a representation of the most gorgeous state ceremony, the most bewitching costume of to-day.

Snow to the depth of an inch or two lay on the ground all day yesterday and the day was bitter cold. We had no news from the East, not even a rumor.—Suppose all is quiet below.

STOCK MARKET.

REPORTED BY W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SATURDAY, Jan. 9, 1864.

Confederate Bonds 105 to 107½.
North Carolina Bonds (old 6's) sales at $560.
" " " (new 6's, war,) 275.
" " " (new, Internal Improvement) 300.
North Carolina Bonds (8's) 280.
Bank Notes—350 for all Banks of the State except Banks of North Carolina and Charlotte which are held at 5 for one.
N. C. Treasury Notes, (1's and 2's) 85 cts premium.
Gold held at 28.
Silver " " 25.
Business dull.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan. 9.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
Dried	$15@20
BACON—Hog round	$5 00
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$3 00
BEANS	$10
BUTTER	$3 50@$4
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$60
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$10
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR—Family	$100
Superfine	$85
Fine	$40
FODDER—Per hundred	$8@10
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	$1
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$2 50
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL	$12
NAILS—Scarce	$2 00
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$200 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$8
" Irish	$5@6
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$10
" White Table	$12
RAGS	15c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT—	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$5 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 50
WHEAT	$15

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

January 6, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on the hoof at 70 to 80 cents per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $2 50 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $5 to $5 50 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $8 to $10 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $10 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 50 to $1 75 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $2 25 to $3 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $95 to $100 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $1 75 to $2 25, and dry $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $1 50 to $11, and Upper, $12 50 to 13 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $2 25 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $15 to $16 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $1 60 to $1 65 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2 to $2 50, and grown fowls, $2 50 to $3 each.

POTATOES—Sweet, $10 to $12, and Irish, $18 to $20 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $1 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$10 to $12 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 50 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $13 to $15 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $2 95 to $3 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $3 35 to $3 50 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$2 50 to $2 75 per gallon.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,
OAKS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.
ROOM FOR SEVERAL GOOD BOYS.
TUITION FOR TWENTY WEEKS FROM JANUARY 14th.....$150
Board for twenty weeks from January 14th.....$500
Address W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,
Dec 29-10t* Oaks, Orange, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

91 BALES COTTON FOR SALE

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO SELL 91 BALES of excellent Cotton in good condition, weighing 36,610 pounds. Said cotton is snugly housed at Union C. H., S. C., some 50 or 60 miles Northwest from Columbia, S. C., in as safe a position from the enemy as any in the Confederacy where it can be permitted to stay as long as the purchaser may desire.

For further particulars apply to us at Graham, N. C., or at the Progress Office Raleigh, N. C.

Jan 4-1w* ALBRIGHT, BASON & CO.

FOR SALE.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS MANUFACTURING TOBACco. J. B. LITTLEJOHN,
Dec 30-1w* Louisburg, N. C.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE BALES Cotton. O. H. FOSTER,
Dec 30-1w* Louisburg, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE SET OF TINSMITH TOOLS, NO. 1 quality, in good order, and only used about one year. Apply to the
Dec 28-2w PROGRESS OFFICE.
Standard copy two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co., Vance, January 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock payable on and after the first day of February next at this office in Confederate money.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, JR.,
Jan 4 3tawtd. Secretary.

LABORERS WANTED.

PIEDMONT R. R., CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Danville, Dec. 7th, 1863.

I WISH TO HIRE TWO HUNDRED ABLE-BODIED negroes to work upon this Rail Road.—They will be exclusively under the care and direction of the Company, and preparations have been made to ensure good quarters, sufficient food and proper medical attention. The work to be done by them lies about half way between Danville and Greensboro' N. C., in a healthy country, and as secure from raids as any to be found. For such hands I will pay the following prices: $52 per month the owner clothing the hand;—for well grown boys, $25 per month—$300 per annum, the Company furnishing the usual clothing; $200 for the six months from the 1st January, to 1st July, the Company furnishing only the summer clothing; $60 per month, or $400 per annum, for negro carpenters. I will also give employment, during good behavior, to overseers who can bring with them to the work, a force of 12 to 15 men of proper qualifications, and these hands may be worked under them if preferred. For such service I will pay $60 per month and board. To any person who will collect and bring into this office a force of negro men, (subject to my inspection and approval,) hired for the year, or half year, on the above terms, I will pay a bonus of Ten Dollars per capita, for each hand received.

E. T. D. MYERS, Capt. Engineers, Chief Engineer P. R. R.
Dec 17-t 10 J

CHANGE OF PRICE AND ADDRESS.

THE PRICE OF THE INGREDIENTS OF WHICH the Southern Hepatic Pills are made has been more than doubled in three months. I am compelled to advance my prices a little, and have therefore changed my charges. Hereafter I will sell the Pills, until further notice, at $2 a box, $20 a dozen, and $150 a gross. My address is Goldsboro, N. C., where all letters will hereafter be directed to GEORGE W. DEEMS.
Dec 30-10t

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement.
Dec 23-tf

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Every person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

$25 REWARD.

STRAYED OFF OR STOLEN FROM THE YARBOrough House a large white and liver colored Pointer Dog, with a double nose and a long keen tail. The above reward will be paid for his return to S. W. Scott at the Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C. J. H. HOPE.
Jan 6-3t*

FOR HIRE.

A NEGRO MAN, A NO. 1 CIRCULAR SAWYER, for hire. Also Boiler Plate and Flues for sale. Apply to Box 91, P. O., Raleigh. Jan 5-4t

MINERS WANTED.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AT LOCKVILLE, IN Chatham County, N. C., a number of good Miners who understand working Copper Mines. The very highest wages will be paid, and steady employment given. Report at once to the undersigned at Lockville.

Jan 6-1w* J. M. HECK & CO.
Standard publish 1 month.

FOR SALE.

N. C. TREASURY NOTES, $1 AND $2 ISSUES. 1 N. C. 6 per cent. Bond. W. H. JONES.
Jan 6-3t*

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OR MORE LESS, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$9 00
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	15 00
Four days	6 50	One month	24 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	70 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Bota, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice ...William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J B Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chape Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant to Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

ON THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1864, AT THE Smithfield Hotel, in Smithfield, I will expose to public sale all the FURNITURE belonging to said house consisting of Beds and Bedsteads and Furniture, Tables, Washstands, Bowls and Pitchers, Chairs, Andirons, and many other things too tedious to mention. Cash will be received for all if preferred, or six month's time.

Dec 24-14t* Y. N. THORNTON.

Surgeon General's Office, RALEIGH, Dec. 24th, 1863.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,
will meet in the town of Oxford, on Wednesday, the 6th of January.

At Roxboro, Person county, on Saturday, the 9th of January.

At Yanceyville, Caswell county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th of January.

At Hillsborough, on Thursday, the 14th of January.

At Graham, in Alamance county, on Saturday, the 16th of January.

At Pittsboro, in Chatham county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th of January, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 24-t18J Surgeon General.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co., RALEIGH, Dec. 11, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPAny have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable in Confederate currency, on and after Monday the 5th day of January, 1864.

Dec 12 3taw5J W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Sion H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.

DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 9-tf Administrator, &c.

NORTH CAROLINA EXPRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS COMpany, chartered at the present session of the Legislature, was, on yesterday, organized. The first meeting of the subscribers for the election of officers, and other business, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, 16th of January, 1864.

Dec 19-dawtd. S. L. FREMONT, President.

NOTICE—CONFEDERATE MONEY WANTED.

I HAVE FOR SALE ONE HUNDRED HOGSHEADS of Tobacco; also, six barrels of Nash Brandy. Apply to the subscriber, five miles north of Lewisburg, Franklin county. PETER S. FOSTER.
Dec 31-1w

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL OPEN A SCHOOL IN THE TOWN OF Pittsboro on Wednesday, the 6th of January next for the instruction of boys in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in the higher branches of English. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms in the village.

JNO. N. WASHINGTON,
Dec 17-1w J Pittsboro, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags.**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

We have no news of any consequence from the South and Southwest. The army at Dalton is stationary and will no doubt devote the winter to thoroughly reorganizing and disciplining for the spring campaign, for Grant cannot move forward for two or three months to come. When he does advance we hope Gen. Johnston will be ready for him and that he may be hurled back and driven across the Tennessee river. Our army at Dalton is composed of brave men and a proper organization and good discipline is only necessary to render them invincible.—That there has been demoralization and want of efficiency there, heretofore, we think cannot be denied, but our impression is that Gen. Bragg's subordinates were more to blame for it than the Commander-in-Chief. This impression is strengthened by the extraordinary document recently sent to Congress, signed by a number of the officers of the army of Tennessee.

The mails between here and Atlanta have been deranged by the heavy freshets, or some other cause, for our latest papers from that city come only to the 1st of January.

At Charleston the Yanks keep banging away, but it is only a waste of powder, for they do but little damage to anybody.

There will probably be but little done for a couple of months, and we are glad of it, for the calm will be a relief to our people. The present year has been a terrible one for blood and carnage, the people are excited and wearied, if not depressed, and we hope the armies will be quiet for a while. It will give the people at home time to breathe and our veterans in the field a season of rest from their arduous labors.—The weather is cold and bitter and the season bids fair to be more than usually severe, and those at home should remember to provide for those in camp. We who have houses to live in and beds to sleep on can dispense with many little things that will be highly valued by our friends in the army. Let them be remembered.

We have had the pleasure of a call from Capt. Sylvester Taylor, 2d N. C. T., an old Newbern friend, who is just from the Rapidan. He reports our boys as being in good health and spirits and ready to thrash Meade whenever it suits the convenience of the Yankee General to advance. Our friend, Taylor, has been in from the beginning and is a good soldier. We trust he may enjoy his "thirty days" among his friends.

We have also had a call from Lieut. Hurst of the 5th, who is on his way home to spend a furlough with his friends. We are ever glad to see the Newbern boys and hope that whenever any of them are passing this way they will call on us. The old town of Newbern and the county of Crayen have contributed their full share of men to the service, and they have stood to their posts. We hope that peace and independence will enable us all soon to meet between the two beautiful rivers once more.

Mail Matters.—We suppose men are generally as honest now as ever, but the demoralizing effects of the war seem to have sadly deranged the affairs of the Post Office Department. Not long since a letter was mailed to us at Hillsboro, containing $20, which has never come to hand; also a letter from Charlotte containing $10, and more recently another from Kittrell's containing $20. We charge no one with neglect of duty but we know that these several packages have not come to hand. And there are others within the same time that we cannot now recollect.

Be Vigilant.—Our authorities should be vigilant. The inevitable consequences of the war are demoralizing enough on the slaves, and parties, where white and black mix, should not be allowed; and any man caught *amalgamating* with the negroes should be marched to the watch house.

Ugly Charges.—A Richmond paper makes some ugly charges against a member of the lower House of Congress. We quote from the paper referred to:

Another subject for a committee of Investigation.—To discover and emblazon to the world the name of that member of the lower House of Congress who vouched for, and obtained, for three Jews, passports to enter Northumberland county, and was paid for his services three thousand dollars—one thousand from each of the aforesaid Jews. To enquire further, whether the said Congressman did not know, or was not cognizant at the time he vouched for the Jews, of the fact that they intended to pass from the Confederate into the enemy's lines on the passports obtained on his voucher and recommendation. To enquire, moreover and further, whether the said member of Congress has not been directly aiding and abetting the enemies of the Confederacy, and whether, if guilty, he is not unworthy of the seat he holds.

For the Progress.]

How Long Can the South Maintain the Present War?

I answer, Mr. Editor, until her enemies shall be convinced of the folly of longer attempting her subjugation. Her vast extent of territory, her ample resources, and the spirit of her people form the bulwark of her liberties. It has been said by an eminent philosopher, that it is not gold and silver that constitute the wealth of a State, but bone, brains and its natural resources. If that be so (and who can gainsay it) then the South is excelled by no nation on the face of the globe in all the elements of greatness.—Gold and silver are very useful and necessary articles in representing the real wealth of a people; but in the maintenance of the liberties of that people they are of but secondary importance. Indeed, if we look into the history of the past, we will learn that, in many instances, they have been the immediate cause of the downfall of States by exciting the cupidity of mankind. Would the soldiers of Alexander the Great have followed him in his long and wearisome marches over Asia, had he not held up before them in prospective the rich treasures of the Persias and the Indies? Fortunate it may be for the South, she has but little of gold, or silver, or costly diamonds—fortunate in this, that if she possessed them, they would arouse the cupidity of the sons of Mammon and thereby add strength to the unrighteous crusade that is now going on against her. Jewels she has, it is true, such as Rome possessed in the person of her Lucretias; and it is in defence of them and the sacred altars of Liberty around which they administer, that the Southern patriot, girding up his loins, goes forth to battle. If the South then be rich in what has been defined to be the real wealth of a people, shall the want of gold and silver prevent her from maintaining, for all time to come, her liberties against those who seek to crush them? Turn to the history of Sweden about the commencement of the last century. With a population greatly depleted and a treasury entirely exhausted by the long foreign wars waged by her ambitious monarch, Charles XII., she found herself suddenly threatened by a powerful coalition of her enemies, at the head of which was Peter the Great. The historian of that period informs us that the whole male population, fit to bear arms, was called out in defence of the State, while her patriotic women performed the labors of the field; and that to subserve the wants of the treasury, resort was had to the emission of copper coinage raised to the standard of gold. Yet Sweden, by the patriotic and noble conduct of her people, successfully breasted the storm, and maintained her liberties. Are the Southern people less capable of manhood and endurance in this hour of their country's ordeal than were those of Sweden in hers? I cannot think so.

Let the enemy cut the Confederacy in a dozen parts, and yet those parts would be but Confederate military departments, while there would press from one to the other the same words of cheer and encouragement that now go and come from beyond the Mississippi. After the fall of New Orleans we all remember the prediction made by the more despondent among us, that the loss of the Mississippi would be the loss of our cause—that the Confederacy being cut in twain, the enemy would overwhelm each section in detail. The enemy has possession of that river, but are the States of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas or even Missouri subdued? Is the spirit of their people less rebellious to tyranny and oppression than ever? Do not the ascending flames from Federal steamers along the Mississippi, Arkansas and Red rivers give token that the fires of liberty burn brightly as ever in those regions? Yes, and they will continue to burn until the Stars and Bars shall float triumphantly over Southern soil.

Suppose, Mr. Editor, the enemy extend his lines from the Ohio river to Mobile, and then again from Charleston to Chattanooga; and, if you please, from Newbern to Knoxville—how much Southern soil will he have conquered? Simply that portion on which he stands in maintaining his lines along those great thoroughfares. No portion of the Confederacy can be said to be conquered so long as may be found there an organized force in resistance to the foe. Look in the Albemarle district in this State, encompassed by the enemy's lines, and now in his possession nearly two years. Are not the people there, or a portion of them, in open resistance to Federal authority? Is not their hatred of Federal rule as intense, or more so than ever? Has the enemy been able to prevent the Confederacy from drawing large supplies from that section. Look again to West Tennessee, also surrounded by Federal lines, and there we see as it were realized the ancient fable of men springing from the earth ready armed and equipped for war. But as the lamented Jackson had a custom of making of Federal commanders his ordnance, quartermaster and commissary generals, the mystery of the equipment of the West Tennessee patriots may be explained by supposing they have followed his example. The enemy has extended his lines through the very heart of Tennessee, and yet is *she* subdued? Put that question, Mr. Editor, if you please, to Gen. Longstreet, or the Commander of the department of West Tennessee, and the loud thundering *no* that would ring in your ear would ring there until judgment day. But in the supposed case of the enemy extending his lines, what would be the result? It would require, at least, one half of all the forces he could command to guard his lengthy lines of communication, whilst every Confederate soldier would be available for field service. Could he effectively maintain those lines? Would not his immense trains and large depots of supplies be continually exposed to the grasping hands of the Confederates? and more than that, would not the strategy of our Lee, Beauregard and Johnson be often forcing him into some "pent up Utica" that might "contract *his* powers?" This is no Utopian sketch, Mr. Editor, but is precisely what would very naturally follow in the case supposed. This reasoning is based always upon the supposed unconquerable determination of the Southern people to be free. For what is life to an anglo-saxon without freedom? And by freedom, Mr. Editor, I do not mean that of the mob and of faction, but I mean that freedom which, while it throws its protecting shield over the life, person and property of all, demands at the same time, if necessary, the surrender of that life, person and property for its defence and maintenance.

I have thus shown that the vast extent of territory and immense resources of the South are insurmountable obstacles to its subjugation, if its people remain firm and united, and zealous in the work they have commenced. So long as a kind Providence shall send us his dews and "the early and the latter rain," so long will we maintain our liberties in defiance of a merciless foe who seeks to subvert them. P.

Enlargement of the Army.—The Charleston *Mercury* states that it is informed, on good authority, that two hundred thousand soldiers are absent from the field, either as stragglers, catchers of deserters, or as detailed men. It says there is no need of apprehension in the army or alarm in Congress with respect to want of troops: Provided, the officials of the government perform their duties with urgent efficiency towards the unquestionable subject of conscription: Provided, deserting is suppressed by discipline in the army and rigid execution of military law: and, provided, the public opinion of the people at home be exerted to frown down straggling and dodging and to co-operate heartily with the effort made to detect and bring in the truants.

No Time to Talk.—Gen. Lee, in passing through a Virginia town, was called on for a speech. Briefly he told them this was no time for words, but blows; that he had neither time for speaking nor they for hearing, and their place was either at home, or at the drill room, learning the manual of arms.

DESPONDENCY AMONG THE PEOPLE.

One of the Editors of the Hendersonville *Times* writes to that paper as follows, from Waynesville, Haywood County:

"I find the people throughout Western Carolina, all O. K., except an alarming despondency which seems to prevail in every mind. Nor does this feeling of despondency seem to be alone confined to Western Carolina. I learn from the papers and gentlemen of undoubted veracity and loyalty, that it exists throughout the State, and in many sections to even a more alarming extent.

I have made diligent inquiry to ascertain, if possible, the true cause of the despondency. To my inquiries on this subject I have received such replies as the following: "Irresponsible persons have come into the country from the army with details of men to scout the country for deserters. Many of these have been guilty of outrages on the citizens." I have been informed that houses have been forcibly entered at the dark hour of midnight and searched without authority, that even females have been arrested and forced off from their home or threatened with summary punishment for real or imaginary crimes in harboring their husbands or sons; that the property, not only of deserters, but in some instances of good and loyal citizens, has been carried off and appropriated almost *ad libitum*, to the use of the captor; ministers of the Gospel and even ladies have been halted and insulted on the public high ways. These are a part only of the outrages of which I learn the people are complaining.

Now, I know nothing of my personal knowledge as to when and where these wanton acts of violence have been committed. But I hear them complained of in almost every neighborhood and by a great number of citizens; so there must be some justification for the complaint. And there is no mistaking the fact that four fifths of the people are approaching a point that must and will burst forth in the inauguration of a new and terrible revolution, if something is not quickly done to reconcile the disaffection. Men whom I knew a year ago as the most devoted Southern men, men who would have voluntarily laid down their lives for the Confederate government, have become so disgusted at the conduct of our would be rulers, that their sympathies have almost become entirely changed.

Now is there no remedy for this fearful demoralization among the people? Can there be no means devised by which the confidence of the people in the government can be restored?

The people have been taught that their sons and brothers are fighting for freedom, for liberty, for their rights. This being so, they cannot understand why they are deprived of their civil rights by their own rulers. To them this is inexplicable. Hence they begin to each look to the flesh pots of Egypt. Now the remedy for this very dangerous evil that now threatens the peace of the community is simple and easy—by the adoption of those great principles of the Conservative party which direct, that while the war is being prosecuted with vigor, the military is subordinate to the civil authority, that there shall be no infringement on the constitutional rights of citizens.

If the South is saved from subjugation and slavery, the Conservatives must do it. If the South is ever subjugated, the responsibility for such a calamity must rest with that reckless portion of our population, who, while acknowledging themselves original secessionists, have shown such a disposition to be guilty of acts of tyranny as to tax the forbearance of reasonable thinking men to an unbearable extent.—Confidence in the government must be restored. It can only be done by a reform—the people demand that reform. If their demand is unheeded, they will demand something else—it will be peace on any terms.

We have the ability to bring the war to a successful close—I say, we have the ability, but have we the will?—that determination that is necessary to secure that object.

The President, in his message, points out some grevious errors in our military system and the remedy therefor. If competent officers be placed in command of our regiments, companies and brigades, every thing will wear a new and more favorable aspect. We have too many officers—at least one-third too many. We need men with guns in their hands, not innocent sabres. We have the guns, but no body to carry them. What Congress ought to do is this: Let the army of officers that hang around our hotels, that are always absent from their command in the time of battle be dismissed, let them be at once conscripted and forced into the ranks.

I learn there are commissioned officers in Western Carolina that have been at home for three or four months under various pretensions. They ought to be advertised as deserters and treated accordingly. There are too many *shirkers*—every one must do his duty in this war, if any are unwilling to do their duty, let them be compelled to do it and we are certain of success in the end. One third of our army is absent without leave; and of this number, commissioned officers, including those who manage to get trifling details and other modes of shirking out of the army, constitutue a very liberal part. When commissioned officers so frequently get furloughs and details home, can it be expected that the rank and file will be content? Such is unreasonable. If the officers do their duty, the men will do theirs. If the former neglect their duty the latter may be expected to do likewise. If the former are absent on unnecessary details or ill gotten furloughs, what more can be expected of the men than the facts that they will desert. To enable our armies to contend successfully against the powerful army Lincoln is sending against us, the deserters now at home must be induced to return to their colors, while a remedy must be obtained for the evil. It is within the power of Congress to do both. If it fails, the sooner we get terms with our enemies the better."

FERNANDINA UNDER YANKEE RULE.

A correspondent of the Gainesville (Fla.) *Cotton States* writes:

I have lately conversed with a person who has recently escaped from Fernandina, and have gathered from him the following facts, which may prove of interest to many refugees from the "Island City."

The town would scarcely be recognized by any of its former citizens. Most of the fences have been used for fuel, the weather-boarding of the unoccupied buildings has shared the same fate, while the shattered windows and doors and broken plastering tell a mournful tale of ruin and wanton destruction. The flower gardens are barren wastes, while the beautiful grove around the Paak has been levelled. The Patton House, Maj. A. H. Coles' residence, and a dwelling house near the Presbyterian Church, have been destroyed by fire. The Baptist Church has been converted into a theatre, the Presbyterian Church into an Academy of Sciences, where sundry Connecticut "school marms" are engaged in the laudable occupation of teaching the youthful Ethiopians to sing hosannas in praise of freedom and "Mass Linkum." Sammis, of Jacksonville, and another Yankee, of the name of Reed, are the Commissioners for the confiscation and sale of real property. Robinson, of Jacksonville, is the Provost-Marshal, and Helper, a brother of the author of the famous "Compend," is the general overseer of the contrabands.

Most of the property abandoned by the "seceh," both real and personal, has been disposed of at auction. Judge Livingston's and Mr. Dawson's residences were sold at $5 each, and are occupied by Yankee teachers. Mr. Yulee's brought $200, and was purchased by the Colonel of the 11th Maine. Mrs. Mendenhall's was bought at $101, by a negro woman named Rachael, belonging to Mrs. Crichton, of St. Mary's. Dr. Leonne's was bought at $60, by a Mrs. Call, a baker, from Jacksonville. Col. Coschman's was purchased at $200, and is occupied by Commissioner Reed. The brick block, containing Savage and Wilson's stores, was purchased by Robinson, of Jacksonville, for the sum of $400. All the iron, trucks, wheels, tools and other materials of the Florida Railroad Company, were sold in to Robinson at $400, and shipped by him to New York. They were seized on their arrival at that city, by the Yankee government, and sold at $10,000. The above prices indicate that the present occupants of Fernandina do not regard the tenure of their ill-gotten property as altogether valid and permanent.

An attempt has been made to cultivate cotton upon the Island, which resulted in a signal failure. The negro fellows are organized into a regiment, five hundred strong, and are principally employed on Fort Clinch, which now mounts sixteen guns. A battery, commanded by negroes, has also been erected in front of General Finnegan's dwelling. The white troops are encamped on the bluff, between Colonel Dell's and Duncan Bryant's. Swann's and Coachman's stores are occupied by the commissaries. Col. Dell's dwelling is used as a hospital for the white, and the Pioneer Hotel is a hospital for the negro troops. Much sickness has prevailed—many have died, and at times there have not been more than ninety men fit for duty.

The harbor has again been supplied with buoys.

Frisbee, Moony, Briet, Donley, Appel, Ross, and Andrew Wightman, all former residents of Fernandina, have been very active in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and in furnishing information.

It will be well to remember the names of these individuals, as a day of retribution will eventually arrive—and then—

Arnett and Farrow are dead. Phelan, in token of appreciation of his unwearied efforts to supply the Yankees with *spiritual* consolation, has been decorated with the order of the "ball and chain," and sent off to recruit his health in the salubrious atmosphere of Hilton Head.

Demagogueism in Congress.—The *Examiner* says:

The most important of the public proceedings of the Senate, yesterday, was a new demagogical inspiration from Mr. Phelan, of Mississippi, namely, a proposition to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, so as to cut off parties who have furnished substitutes from their constitutional resource to the courts. The proposition was the occasion of much excitement, yesterday, among parties interested, who argued, that although the Yankee government had suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, it had only been for the arrest of disloyal persons, and that it had never gone so far as the Senator from Mississippi, who proposed to cut off redress in the courts on the questions of contract and obligation.

There is an evident tendency in Congress to carry out a certain programme of executive consolidation and usurpation, through the agency of such men as the Senator from Mississippi, who rates as one of the most superficial demagogues in Congress. In connection with this general subject, the public will read with interest and admiration the remarks made by Mr. Foote, yesterday, in the House.

At 12 o'clock the House went into secret session to debate the currency. We learn that the most striking and decisive proposition on this subject is to take the cotton and tobacco, and put out a new currency on pledges of these staples, leaving the old currency to die a natural death, after the fashion of the French assignats and the old Continental issues. It is said that such a measure is receiving considerable countenance in Congress; that it is thought to afford the shortest way out of our financial difficulties; and that the opinion is, that a new currency would absorb the old issues much more readily than any scheme of funding.

We also understand that a minority of the Finance Committee have reported adversely to the tax bill, a synopsis of which was given some days ago in our columns.

Gen. Morgan.—John H. Morgan is a sensible man. This is no time for display and lionizing, and we are glad to see the protest against the toadying display which parties at Richmond desire to make over him. We take the following from the *Sentinel*:

We are kindly furnished with the following extract from a letter, addressed by Gen. John H. Morgan to a Kentucky friend at present in this city. High as he stands in the admiration and affections of our people, the delicate and noble sentiments which the letter expresses will increase the esteem in which our hero is held, and will find a response in the public sensibilities:

"As soon as my wife recovers, I shall go to Richmond, where I hope to meet you and other Kentucky friends. My first object upon reaching the city will be to insist upon the placing of my officers, who are now confined in penitentiaries at the North, upon the same footing as ordinary prisoners of war.

"I am *exceedingly* desirous that no public demonstration be shown me. I shall be too happy to meet my friends in a quiet way; but with my brothers and officers suffering as they are in solitary confinement, it would not accord with my feelings to receive public honors o o o o

"Yours, very truly, Jno. H. Morgan,
"Brig. Gen'l, C. S. A."

Some of the Jews of Richmond don't find it so easy to get over the Potomac. The *Examiner* says:

Detective Hammond, of the Provost Marshal's force, returned to Richmond on Tuesday night, having in custody four men, who were caught in attempting to leave the Confederate lines. Three of the men were Jews, and the fourth a man who had contracted with them to put them across the lines for the trifling sum of ten thousand dollars in Confederate notes.

And in the same paper we find the following:

Attempting to flee the wrath to come.—Detective Cole returned from the Rappahannock yesterday, having in custody four men, who were arrested in attempting to run the blockade to the enemy's lines.—They were brought back to the city and taken to the detectives' office, where they gave their names as L. P. Abrahams, citizen of Lynchburg; C. L. Casteri, citizen of Baltimore, Maryland; James Woods and Francis Fisher. The two last named were recognized as Yankee deserters, who had taken the oath to the Confederate States. Their running away, under the circumstances, afforded undoubted evidence of their loyalty. The idea of administering the oath of the Confederate States to a Yankee, taken in arms, is laughable. The man who is fool enough to fight in this crusade against the South will always prove knave enough to violate his oath.

Fight on Cosay.—Last Thursday, the 24th, says the Asheville *News* of the 31st December, Gen. Vance had a brush with some three hundred tories, on the head of Cosby Creek, Cocke county, Tennessee, some forty-five or fifty miles from this place. The enemy were strongly posted, but after a few rounds our men charged them and they fled, leaving three dead, three wounded, all their camp equipage, a number of horses, and a few guns behind. Gen. Vance captured six or eight of the gang.

Gen. Vance's force consisted of a few regulars, the Henderson Home Guards under Capt. Banning, and the Haywood Home Guards under Major Ray. All acted nobly, and when the order to charge was given the Home Guards dashed off with a yell that made the mountains ring. Gen. Vance says veteran troops never acted more gallantly.

More Meat for the Army.—The Macon Manufacturing Company have collected, and are now preparing to forward, twenty-five thousand more pounds of bacon for the army of Tennessee, making fifty thousand pounds sent to that army by the company during the month of December, at one dollar per pound. This shows what could be done if there were only the will. So says the Macon *Telegraph*.

A Raid that Paid.—A Richmond paper says:

Among the achievements of General Roper, we learn with gratification that one of the results on Monday was two hundred prisoners, two hundred and twenty-five cattle, one hundred and fifty mules, and twenty-five loads of merchandize, including several loads of leather, worth at least two thousand dollars. The raid at least, has yielded a financial profit.

AN INTENSE SERENADE.

[From the Memphis Bulletin.]

A certain steambootman, who runs a boat out of New Orleans, became enamored of the pretty face and expectations of a planter's daughter, who lived on the banks of the patriarch of waters, just below Natchez. This jolly mariner had a confirmed notion that a serenade would be about X in the case, and determined that he would outdo all the doings of land-lubbers if he did anything. He was no singer, although he often said "his bark was on the C."

Men who tempt the briny waters of the deep, seldom allow small obstacles to deter them in the execution of their purposes.

He had set out to give his charmer a serenade, and he was bound to do it. His boat had one of those mellifluous machines known as a calliope, attached to it, and upon this the gallant sailor man could discourse in an indifferent way.

As he drew near the plantation where dwelt the ensnarer of his heart, he rounded his boat to the shore, and tied it to a tree not a hundred yards from the mansion. It was about 12 o'clock at night, a propitious hour for serenading. After everything abo t the craft was made snug and taut, the love-stricken d ain screwed grinding out his stentorian music. T notes of the "Year of Jubilee" rung in darkey within a scope of ten miles. "Dixie" echoed through the woods that skir banks of the river, while "My Maryland" was sand wiched between "Rally around the Flag" and "Hail Columbia." He was popping the question in "Pop goes the Weasel" to the best of his ability, when the wrathful parent appeared on the bank of the stream with a rifle in his hands, and told the captain if he did not cease his hullabaloo he would pop him. The latter, however, was not to be scared,

"For his spirit was tremendous,
And fierce to behold,
In a young man bred a steamboat captain,
Scarcely forty-nine years old."

He kept on his puffing and snorting with the calliope, until the old man lost all patience and blazed away at him. The whistle of the bullet and an array of suspicious looking customers who began to appear on the scene, caused the captain to "tie loose" and continue his voyage. He went up stream playing

"Fare you well, my Mary Ann,"

though he was madder than a wet hen at the reception his intended father-in-law gave him.

Profligacy in Washington.—The correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* thus discourses of matters and things in Washington:

It is useless to deny that the war has, in a measure, poisoned the taste of the people, bringing as it has unmistakably, a train of evils to the doors of Washington previously but little known, until it is saddening to behold the utter degeneracy of the people, particularly the middle classes to-day. The stranger cannot fail to observe the large number of jabbering foreign rowdies who congregate at the different corners of the different streets. Many of these fellows are exiled vagabonds, who are here, on the lookout for the first dishonest official who has something to sell. It makes no difference whether the property be confiscated furniture, captured horses, or quartermaster or commissary stores, the purchaser has no principles to lose, and why should he be scrupulous in making a bargain?

Then, there are scores of blacklegs and professional gamblers here from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, plying their arts most dexterously to inveigle as many unsuspecting officers and soldiers as possible into their meshes after the Paymaster has been around, and in which I am sorry to say they often succeed, robbing the foolish men of every cent of their hard earnings. Brazen-faced harlots promenade the avenue and dash through the streets in open barouches, dressed in the most flashy costumes, their faded features covered with chalk and rouge. Half intoxicated rowdies roll through the streets in open carriages smoking their cigars, and shouting indecent language. In fact, gambling, licentiousness, drunkenness, and every species of evil run riot throughout the city, until now profligacy reigns supreme. I would like to tell you a few facts in relation to the "illegant hotels" of this dusty place, and of the *recherche* style in which nothing is served. But enough of Sodom and Gomorrah.

We are authorized to announce Wm. R. CRAWFORD as a candidate for Constable in the Raleigh District No. 2 at the ensuing election on the 18th instant.
Jan 6 td

We are authorized and requested to announce AUGUSTUS L. LOUGEE as a candidate for Commissioner from Middle Ward, at the election on the 18th inst. Jan 5-td

We are authorized and requested to announce W. R. RICHARDSON as a candidate for re-election as Commissioner in the Middle Ward, at the election on the 18th inst. Jan 5-td

At the request of many friends N. S Harp announces himself a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-td

We are authorized and requested to announce T. H. BRIGGS as a candidate for Commissioner of the Western Ward at the Municipal election on the 18th instant. Jan 2-td

We are requested to announce J. J. Overby as candidate for re-election as a Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-td

We are authorized to announce Dr. R. B. Haywood as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-td

Mr. Editor.—Permit us to suggest to the voters of the Western Ward, the name of ALEX. CREECH, Esq., for a seat in the next Board of Commissioners for the city. He will be supported by
Dec 23-tf MANY VOTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD PER MON

FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN BOARD [illegible] at Collin's House at Kittrell's Depot by the month until the 1st of June.
Board per month,.....$150.
Children and servants,.....75.
Jan 9 2w PROPRIETOR of Collin's House, Kittrell's Depot, N. C.

LAND FOR SALE,

IN JOHNSTON COUNTY, 4 MILES FROM LOWELL Factory and the same from Boon Hill. Two hundred and twenty-six acres in 2 tracts, 84 acres bottom Land and will produce from 6 to 10 barrels corn per acre. The balance is Piney Woods Upland and has two-thirds of a crop of young Turpentine Boxes. For further particulars address J. B. WILLARD,
Jan 9-1w* Greensboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CONFEDERATE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS on very reasonable terms.
Jan 9-3t* JNO. G. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE.

32 SHARES CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK AND 31 do Bank of North Carolina.
1 N. C. State Bond, old 6 per cent.
4 C. F. and Deep River do., endorsed by the State.
Jan 8-3t W. H. JONES.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, ON THE 16TH OF JAN'Y, 1864, at public auction, by decree of Court, at the Court House door in Greenville, N. C., a valuable Tract of Land belonging to the estate of the late Col. G. B. Singletary. This tract contains between seven and eight hundred acres, is situated in Pitt County below Greenville and between Tar River and Tranter's Creek.
H. SHEPARD,
Jan 6-10t* Administrator.

SHAWL LOST.

ABOUT THE 22D OF DECEMBER LAST A VALUable, large, heavy shawl, grey with stripes, was lost between one of the hotels in this city and the Railroad Depot, or at the Depot. A liberal reward will be paid the finder if left at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Jan 6-3t*

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
Jan 6-tf